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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE!

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

XXXIst CONGRESS First Session. BENATE WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

A communication was received from Mr. WEB STER resigning his seat in the Senate. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS presented a beautifully

executed memento to the late President, and dedi cated to the People of the United States, by an Hungarian exile. Referred to the Committee on Li Mr. Houston presented the proceedings of a

meeting of the citizens of Texas, asserting the right of Texas to all the territory claimed by her condemning the acts of Federal officers in preventing her exercise of jurisdiction, and declaring their determination to resist such interference at

all hazards, and to the last extremity.

Mr. Housron said that knowing the character of
the individuals controlling the meeting, he was entirely confident that their declarations were made

irely confident that their declarations were made in good faith, and that they would be made good.

After the transaction of the morning business the Omnthus bill was taken up.

Mr. foors automitted an amendment, providing that the State of California shall not exercise jurisdiction over any territory south of the line of 35° 30°. until after the question of establishing a Territorial Government, south of that hae, shall have been

submitted to the people. Mr. CLAY took the floor, and after a few prelimi ary remarks, proceeded to address the Senate in favor of the bill, and in answer to the objections treed against it. He commenced by expressing his firm conviction that danger to the Union does exist, which it requires immediate efforts to avert Be was no also must, but must be much mistaken in the signs of the times if they did not betoken lastes are appendix. is the signs of the times if they did not betoken danger. Among the signs of danger he named the soleun resolves of several legislatures in favor of extreme sectional measures in the event of the somession of California, the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, or the Abolitton of Slavery in the District of Colombia. He saw named, as expressions of sectional feeling the conntenance or tolerance of a discussion of the question of disunion and the establishment of a press at the sect of the Linux not in stycenic the interests of the Linux and the establishment of a press at the seat of Government, not to advocate the interests of the Union, but the interests of one particular section—toe South. He considered the action of the Senate in appointing the Select Committee of Thirteen—referred to the opposition made to its organization, and the rinicole and opposition which its Report received upon its presentation. The Committee reported three measures conjointly, which were moder consideration. The bill now before the Senate, a bill for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, and one for the abolition of the Slave trade in the District of Columbra. The former was objected to because it provided for record evidence of the right of an owner to the possession of a fagitive, which of an owner to the possession of a fagitive, which the objectors complained made the old law worse than before. Gentlemen ought to be a ware that the record evidence was comulative merely. It had been objected that the bill for the abolition of the S ave trace in the District deprived the owner of his right to take his saves through the District, in transition, from one place to another. This was not so. The owner would still have the privilege of bringing his body servants into the District if the bill was passed. But he designed to confine himself to the measures immediately under consideration. If he should have occasion to refer to the plan recommended by the late President, he hoped it would be understood that he did so without the least feeling of makind. that he did so without the least feeling of unkind-pess. In this connection he passed a beautiful tri-bute to the memory of Geu. Taylor. He had known him probably longer than any other man in Washington. He knew his father well, as one of the best and most intelligent citizens of the State of Kennedy, had known the late President since of Kentacky—had known the late President since the time that he entered the Army, and although he had not met him often, because of their respec-tive positions in different spheres of service, he had always known him to be a good and honest and a brave man. He had covered his own head with laure's and added honor and glory to his country— Without saying anything as to what would have been his official course had he lived, he must say, b reverence to his Administration, in connection with fereign affairs, as far as they had been de veloped, it has his hearty and cordial concurrence.

veloped, it has his hearty and cordinate the Peace to his ashes.

Mr CLAY then considered the propriety of admitting New-Mexico as a State, declaring his conviction that she was not in the state of maturity casential to a State, and that she could not be admitted as such at the present time. The boundary of Texas also was an important question, and one that meat be settled now, if the terror of civil war would be avoided. The bill had been objected to because it was a Compromise, and a Compromise was considered improper. What was a Compromise was considered improper. What was a Compromise thing of extremes by both sides of a because it was a Compromise, and a Compromise was considered improper. What was a Compromise but a yielding of extremes by both sides of a question; and who would say that there was any impropriety in such a coarse. The bill had been called an Omnibus. He thanked the opponents of the bill for giving it that name—an omnibus was the vehicle of the people. It had been said that it contained too much. His only regret was that it could not contain more, and settle all the questions in agistion. Indeed, the very objection in fact of could not contain more, and settle all the questions in agriation. Indeed, the very objection in fact of the Opposition was, that the Omnibus could not take in the Wilmot also. The incongruity of the passe agers in the Omnibus was also objected to. He must say that there was not half the incongruity in these measures that there was in the element of opposition. In this connection he referred to the fact that Free-Soilera and extreme Southern men were united in opposition to the left.

to the fact that Free-Soilers and extreme Southern men were united in opposition to the bitl.

Mr. Manus called upon Mr. Clay to say whether he knew of any consultations held between Southern Senators and Senators from the Free States!

Mr. CLAT said No. But will the Senator say that Southern men opposed to the bill have not had frequent consultations among themselves?

Mr. Masus—We have had frequent consultations in reference to matters affecting the honor, dignity and rates of the South.

and safety of the South.

Mr. CLAY-Yes, no doubt of it, and others of us Mr. CLAY—Yes, no doubt of it, and others of us have had many consultations with reference to the bonor, dignity, safety and perpetuity of the Union. [Here there was great applause in the galeries, which was allended with much difficulty by the officers of the Senate]

Mr. CLAY then proceeded to present arguments here to bre efforced in support of the proposition and the proposity of joining the several measures in arder to secure the whole and restore poace to the

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1850.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE JULY 23.

VOL. X NO. 2891.

object to the bill because it admits California with an inhibition of Slavery in her Constitution upon the ground that the acceptance of that Constitution is volved Congress in the act of adopting the inhibition of Slavery—did not such conduct on their part confound troth and falsehood black and white things totally different in their nature and objects? What would the North secure by the passage of the bill? They would secure the admission of California and the abolition of the slave trade in the District. Were not these objects of interest and

District. Were not these objects of interest and importance to the North? What would the South

settlement. He further went into an argument to show that Slavery, whenever it comes in contact with the lex loci, yields to that law. If this were tur, then it was only necessary to show that the local laws of Utah and New-Mexico, and California, excluded Slavery to show that it could not be carried there under the Constitution of United States. He understood that Constitution

United States. He understood not constitute a coording to the good old rules of 98, which admit of no power not expressly delegated therein, or necessary to carry out such delegated power.—Under that rule, where, he would ask, did any man find his authority to carry slaves to California? It could not be found. Again, if the line of 36° and 18 the carry slaves to California?

were run, and Slavery by actof Coogress admitted to the south of that line, Congress would have committed that very act of usurpation which the South complained of; for the principle was the same, whether it be exercised in the inhibition or introduction of Slavery.

What would be the consequences of the defeat of this measure. In the first place we might expect two civil wars—one between Texas and New-Mexico and another between Texas and the Uni-

ted States. It was well known that it was the inted States. It was wen above the repel any in-tention of the late Administration to repel any in-tention of New Mexico by Texas. He had no

would remove from the Abolitionists all their mate-

rial. Their occupation would be gone without a possibility of doubt. Its adoption, too, would give

joy and rejoicing to the whole country. It would be bailed with delight by the great body of the people, North and South He referred to the un-

people. North and South He referred to the un-bounded and universal satisfaction which followed the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, and de-nied that the displeasure of their constituents was visited upon those Northern men who voted for it. In proof of this he mentioned the names of two rep-resentatives of those who were returned to the en-suing Congress, and said there were others if he had time to name them. Like causes might be ex-pected to produce like effects; and looking to the history of that day, and considering the additional importance of the question now at issue, who should measure the joy and rejoicing that would follow

measure the joy and rejoicing that would follow the adoption of this Compromise? The contrasts presented by the adoption or the rejection of this measure was a service civil war to commence upon

measure was a servile civil war to commence upon the Lower Rio Grande; and to extend to the Upper Rio Grande; or a restoration of harmony. This measure he considered a reunion of the Union. Let all, then, throw aside personal considerations, and act with reference to their God and their country. He appealed to the Senators from Virginia, Delaware and Rhode Island to stand by him for the bill. What would Delaware and Rhode Island be if this disunion should come? They would be awallowed up in the

should come ! They would be swallowed up in the general deluge. What would be the judgment

mankind upon us if Congress should adjour

of mankind upon us if Congress should adjourn without doing anything to settle all these disturbing questions. What answer could they make to their constituents and their families when asked if they had left the country safe, or whether the torch of civil war was to be applied? They would stand condemned in the eyes of the world and of their consciences. The fate of the measure was row in the hands of some five or six Senators whose votes were not as yet absolutely certain on either side. Perhaps it would be de-

Senators whose votes were now as yet absolutely certain on either side. Perhaps it would be defeated; perhaps as a chastisement for our sins, the rod of Providence was still to be suspended over us. But if it was defeated, it would be a triumph

of Abolitionism and Free Soilism. Mr. Clay con-cluded with an eloquent adjuration in favor of peace and harmony, and the Union.

Mr. BARSWELL submitted a few remarks in vin-

dication of Mr. K. Barnwell Rhett, to whom Mr. Clay had referred, and also in eulogy of South

Mr. CLAY responded with much warmth. He

art. CLAY responded with much warmth. He had long known Mr. Rhett and had esteemed him, but if he carried out that sentiment attered at Charleston on hoisting the flag of this Union, he was a traiter. The Senator had also said that if South Carolina raised that flag, her every son would rally around the standard—Be [Mr. Clay] would only say that if Kentucky should unfull the hanner of districts in the standard hand in form the hanner of districts in the standard hand in form the hanner of districts in the standard.

should unfurl the banner of disunion unjustly, he would never fight under it. If she should be

found laboring under tyranny, wrong and oppression, he would share her fortunes — But if she should call him to the battle fileld in sup-

But if she should call him to the battle field in sup-port of an unjust cause, he should not obey the summons. He had greatrespect for South Carolina, but he must say it was a respect, rather for her revo-lutionary history, than anything connected with her of late years, and he must say to her that self suf-ficient and competent as she might suppose herself to be, there were as devoted, gallant and cou-

egeous men in every other State as she It she

thousands of the brave sons of Kentucky who would raily around the flag of the Union.

Af er a brief response by Barnwell and some remarks by Hall and Clar relative to the Missouri Compromise and the fate of those who voted for it, the Senete adjourned.

country, and government and protection to the Ter-ritories. Suppose, said Mr. Clay, the measure should be passed and Northern Senators should be asked by their constituents why they did not put HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. By Bain's Electro- Chemical Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22. acked by their constituents why they did not put in the Wilmot Proviso, would it not be a sufficient answer to say that they voted for the Proviso but failing to secure that and believing that the lexiloriand the law of nature excluded Slavery, they did not feel at liberty to vote against the whole measure which contained so much of good in admitting California and restoring peace to the country? Would not such an answer satisfy every reasonable man of the North. After replying to some remarks of Mr. Davis of Mass in which he alluded to the domination of the cotton interests, &c. Mr. Clay alluded to the opposition to the bill made by those who say they want the Constitution, and ask nothing else—Their error consisted in taking their own interpretation of the Constitution without paying any attention whatever to the honest interpretation of those who differ from them. Did not persons object to the bill because it admits California with an inhibition of Slavery in her Constitution upon Mr. OLD asked leave to offer Result one that, (the Senate concurring) the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate shall adjourn their respective Houses on Monday, Aug 23, at noon and resolving by both Houses that the next session thereafter commence on the first Monday of No-The Speaker said that resolutions must be acted

Mr. Ours replied, that he did not want to adjourn on the 28th August, unless there should be a session commencing in November.

The SPEAKER said that the centleman might attain his object by modifying his resolution proposing to take a recess.

Mr PRESTON KING reminded the Speaker that a motion was pending to suspend the rules to take up the business on the table. That motion was

agreed to.

Executive communications in reply to a resolu-

tion were laid before the House.

The House took up the Senate's resolution and passed it, with a view that the two Committees on Public Buildings of both Houses shall sit jointly.

Public Buildings of both Houses shall sit jointly.

Mr. Houstos explained that the object was to deliberate on the enlargement of the Capitol, for the better accommodation of the House, Senate, Library and Supreme Court.

Mr. RICHARDSON opposed the resolution. There were accommodations enough, and beside the expense will be enormous and no man could tell what it would be. importance to the North? What would the South gain? They would secure the settlement of the boundary of Texas, and thus secure a large portion of Territory now in dispute. They would be saved from the imposition of the Proviso by Congress, and would be relieved from the agitation of the question of Slavery in the District of Columbia — The South would loose nothing of any real value. They could not overthrow the law of God, which in Chifornia and Northern Texas excludes Slavery even it that whole country were left open to the institution. He ventured to predict that if all the territory chained by Texas should remain, Texas, thirty or fifty years hence, there would be no Slave State in that country, because the population settling in the extensive portion of that territory not adapted to Slave labor would abolish the institution. He also argued here the propriety of submitting the dispated boundary of Texas to such a measure as this for settlement. He further went into an argument to show that Slavery, whenever it comes in contact with the law for violed to the law.

Mr. Woodward favored the resolution. It was impossible for man to debate here and to practice good manners. A stranger would suppose that at

good manners. A stranger would suppose that the time the Capitol was constructed there was not such a science as Acoustics.

This was not a Hall; it was a Mammoth Cave.

The voice splits in all directions. He contended that millions of dollars would be saved by a properly constructed Hall.

Mr. White asked whether the resolution could not be laid aside. We don't know what it was.

Mr. Woodward (in a loud tone)—We can't hear The SPEAKER requested Mr. White to suspend

The SPEAKER requested Mr. White to suspend his remerks until the confusion should be over. Mr. White repeated what he had said. Mr. STANION of Tenn. briefly supported the resolution, when it was agreed to.

The Senate's amendments to certain private bills were concurred in. Other bills were referred to appropriate Committees, and the resolution respecting the settlement of three months extra pay to accounting officers of the Treasury was passed. The Senate bill to establish a Branch Mint in New York, and a Branch Mint and Assayer's Office in San Francisco, was taken up.

New York, and a Branch Mint and Assayer's Office in San Francisco, was taken up.

Mr. Brigos moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Brigos moved to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Brigos hoped the bill would not be referred to the Ways and Means Committee. One similar to this was referred, early in the session, to that Committee, and the Committee have never sensit to report it. Let this take the same direction, and it will never be heard of assin. He trustal and it will never be heard of again. He trusted that the friends of the measure on both sides of the chamber would not send the bill to that Commit tee. It had been laying on the table for more than six weeks. Without troubling the House with farther remarks he moved the previous question.

Mr. Bayly-Let me say a word.

SPEARER-Does the gentleman withdraw his

the Whole on the state of the Union. Some other proceedings of no special importance were had, and the House adjourned. Among the Executive communications laid be-

fore the House to-day, was the following:

ted States. It was well known that it was the intention of the late Administration to repel any invasion of New-Mexico by Texas. He had no doubt that the United States would come off victorious in the contest, if other parties stood aloof, and the contest remained between the State of Texas and the troops of the United States. But Texas would not be alone in such a contest—Many Southern States would flock to her standard, believing they were fighting for Slave Territory and Southern rights. There were freternal and commerced, as well as political ties, which bind the country together, and he was anxious that the former should not be severed by a collision between the people of the frommon country. Was it not important then that Congress should, before its present adjournment, remove this fruitful source of danger? It had been said that the adoption of this measure would decrease seitation, and help the cause of abolitionism—

Who could believe this when he saw the abolitionists opposing the measure. They lived and breathed upon agitation. Would they then, when a measure was presented, which would farnish them more of this bread and air, not Hale it with delight. Great laughter, in which Hale heartily joined. After an eloquent and bitter denunciation of the liberty party, Mr. Clay declared his firm conviction that if the bill should be passed it would remove from the Abelitionists all their material. Their occupation would be gone without a

fore the House to-day, was the following:

To the House of Representatives:

I be rewith transault to the House of Representatives, in compilance with the required contained in their resolution of the 2th of January last, the intormation saled for by that resolution, relating to certain proceedings of the British Government, in the forcible seizure and occupation of this Iriand of Tigre. Also, all of the facits, circumstances and communications, within the knowledge of the Executive, relative to any selzure or occupation of attempted seizure or occupation, by the British Government, of any port, reserving to the resolution of the House speaks of the Island of Tigre, in the State of Nicaragus 1 am not aware of the existence of any such Island in that State, and presume that the resolution refers to the Island of the same name in the Gulf of Fonacca, in the State of Hondoras. The concluding part of the resolution, requesting the President to communicate to the House all results not herefore published which may have been negotiated with any of the State of Central America, by any person setting by authority of the late Administration, of ras it has reference to it reside negotiated with any of the State of any such Israe is the suspices of the present administration, as for as it has reference to it reside negotiated with any of those States, by instructions from this Government, cannot be compiled with, manuach as those treate may not yet have been acided upon by the Secale of the United States, and are now in presented to be traited. Washington, July 18, 1850.

The Message was referred to Committee on Foreign Aflairs.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

DEDICATION .- The new Methodist Church (a splendid building with spire, looking truly like a church, and a credit to the Society and the village, will be dedicated on Thursday next at 4 o'clock. There will be public servise morning, afternoon and evening on the succeeding Sabbath.

LAUNCH.-The ship Lady Franklin, a beautiful vessel built expressly under the supervision of the gentleman who is to command her, for the Liverpool trade, was launched yesterday at the yard of Perrine, Patterson & Stark. Her model is much like that of the Collins steamers, and it is supposed she will be a very fast as well as what she is, an exceedingly staunch vessel.

GAS COMPANY .- The company is busy in laying down pipe, and have now about 5 miles laid. They are at present rapidly progressing through South Fourth st. There are cross pipes at the corners ready to be laid in every direction. It is supposed that by the fall they will have 10 miles laid.

FATAL FALL .- On Sunday afternoon Peter Furness, aged 22, who resided in Meserole-st. between Ewen-st. and Graham-av. Williamsburgh, while amusing himself by swinging, &c. slipped his hold and fell, and was so much injured that he died in 15 minutes. The accident occurred at the French Farms, on Flushing-av. Brooklyn.

F James King was knocked overboard on Saturday, 13th inst from on board schooner Inde pendence, lying between Governor's Island and E is Island, by the jib striking him. His body has not been recovered. He was a native of Ireland and a hand on board the schooner. Further particu lars will be given at 15 South-st. up stairs.

Hon. DANIEL P. KING .- Hon. Daniel P. King. one of our Representatives in Congress, having been at acked by a disease prevalent at Washing-ton, a few days since came to his residence in Dan-vers, where he has been dangerously ill. We heard on Saturday that the symptoms of his disease were more favorable.

The rolemn funeral pageant in honor of our late President comes off to day, and we have no doubt will be very generally observed by all classes of citizens. The programme for the fermation and marching of the procession will be found on our second page; and various advertisements of the occasion appear in other columns. Should the day prove fair, there will be the largest and met imposing procession that was ever seen in this country. We trust that every one who can reasonably do so will join in it.

CITY ITEMS.

CITY MORTALITY.-The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 13th day of July to the 20th day of

Ack.—Under 1 year, 183; 1 to 2 years, 72; 2 to 5 years, 27; 5 to 10 years, 15; 10 to 20 years, 11; 20 to 50 years, 23; 30 to 00 years, 21; 50 to 50 years, 21; 50 to 70 years, 21; 50 to 70 years, 21; 50 to 70 years, 21; 50 to 10 years, 21; 50 to 10 years, 21; 50 to 10 1; 5 known, 2

uranown, 2. |
Tacks of Nativity.—United States, 291; Ireland, 50;
England, 15; Scotland, 1; Germany, 9; France, 1; Sweden
1; British Possessions in N. America, 3; Nerway, 1; Unknown, 7. known, 7.

Frank-Hospital, Bellevue, 14; Penitentiary, Blackwell's

Frank-Hospital, Bellevue, 14; Penitentiary, Blackwell's

Frank-Hospital, 1; City Hospital, 4; Aims Hosse, Blackwell's Island, 2; Colored Home,

5; Colored Persona, 7. Total 43.

We find here a sudden increase of 99 deaths in

one week, the legitimate consequence of the great heat of the early part of the week, and the sudden irruption of green apples, pears, &c. The reader

will perceive at a glance that the greater part, in fact nearly all, the increase has been of young children. We compare as follows:

dren. We compare as follows:

Week ending July '13, July 20, Week ending July '13, July 20, Under I year... 15 15 15 10 to 90 years... 15 24 1 to 2 years... 49 72 10 to 90 ... 8 12 2 to 5 ... 22 22 16 90 97 70 ... 7 8 5 to 10 ... 9 18 70 to 80 ... 2 7 10 to 20 ... 11 11 10 to 90 ... 6 2 20 to 50 ... 38 29 90 to 100 ... 0 1 30 to 40 ... 11 25 Unknown... 10 2 We cannot fail again to note the terrible dispro-

portion of children; no less than sixty-nine per one year-still born not reckoned at all.

The rapid increase of diseases (of children mainly) is given in the following figures:

Week ending Jy 13, Jy 20, Cholera Infantum, 22 23 Dropsy in head ...15 21 Convulsions ...27 27 Dysentery ...15 34 Diarrhea 9 20 Marasmus ...14 28

It will be seen that the increase of deaths of persons from 10 to 100 years old has been but 21; of these various casualties show-Drowned, an inof these various casualities, 2: Fracture 1: Old Age, 1: Total 14—leaving only 7 as the legitimate increase by disease of deaths of persons over 10 years of age.

The same week in previous years shows as fol-

lows:			
1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Total 28	499	1.4.9	368
Men135	DE	374	63
Women 51	46	464	49
Boye 174	109	3194	163
Girls	93	267	113
Under 1 yest	108	257	153
One to 2 years 81	52	142	72
Two to 5 years 22	27	92	27
Five to 10 years 9	13	62	15
Under 10299	200	553	267
Over 10227	99	856	121
The deaths by tholera	in 1849 v	vere 714.	or a lit-

t'e more than 50 per cent. We have two cases of Cholera reported this week, but we must be permitted to doubt the fact until we have more satis factory proof. We know that a great class of traders in the City have been impatiently waiting for Cholers, and, becoming desperate from profits delayed, they are doubtless mightily tickled at the least hint that the scourge has come. Did they do nothing toward the getting up of the reports which have been whispered daily for a long time of dread ful Cholera ravages in some place which they were not at liberty to mention?

We make the following comparisons of the ac-

3d week in July.	1850	1849	1848	1847
Apoplexy	9	24	10	10
Cholera Infantum	53	102	29	83
Cholera	2	714	0	0
Cot sumption	29	40	36	40
Convuisions	27	58	24	52
Debility	12	21	10	21
Diarrhea	20	61	19	36
ropales		32	20	16
Dyseniery	32	71	26	31
evers	10	33	12	61
r.fammations		50	32	35
darasmus		5	14	25

We cannot discover by these comparisons any thing to indicate alarm as to the public health. It parents would keep their children clean and well fed, debarring them from the poison green fruit that unscrupulous rescals sell them, there might be at least 25 per cent of children saved. But poverty, ignorance, carlessness, improvidence, drunkenness and crime make abundance of work for Death. The public institutions remain in excellent health.

The Weather	or i	ле ж	CCA	DBS	Deen	LIDE .
1850July 14,	15,	16,	17,	18,	19,	20 Average
6 A.M. 73	74	74	76	76	74	73 74 2-7
12 M., 82	85	86	84	84	74	73 81 6-7
1849.6 A M. #1	63	65	66	68	71	72 69 3-7
1. M., 95	73	76	81	82	78	86 81 47
1848.6 A M. 70	74	69	64	67	71	72., 69 4 7
12 M 82	83	79	75	81	85	85., 81 3-7
1847.6 A.M. 72	69	68	68	74	77	80 72 4-7
12 M. 79	80	53	82	89	89	90 84 4-7
	024		G A	M 71	22	t noon 93 2.7

-In Philadelphia the deaths for the last week were 254; of these, 1e8 under 10. No cholera. -In Boston, for the last week, 60 deaths; under 5 years old, 31.

—In London, week ending 6th inst. 965 deaths. Two deaths from Cholera, in a flitby alley. Mean temperature, 64 2°.

DISTURBANCE IN NASSAUST .- We have been furnished with two accounts of a disturbance which took place yesterday in front of the clothing establishment of C. T. Longstreet in Nassau st. near John. Without prejudice to either side, we give both stories, and await a legal examination to establish the truth . MORE TROUBLE AMONG THE TAILORS .- Seve

More Trouble Among the Tailors.—Several hundred disaffected tailors yesterday afternoon collected in front of the tailoring establishment of C. T. Longstreet, in Nassau near John-at and commenced breaking in his doors and windows. Several of the Second Ward Police were soon on the spot, and succeeded, after considerable hard usage, in quelling the disturbance and in capturing five of the most conspicuous rioters, who were taken before the Chief of Police and committed to prison for examination. Mr. Longstreet, it is said, has about 1,000 men in his employ, and has expressed a willingness to give increased wages for work, providing others in the business do the same. Large numbers of the disaffected througed their headnumbers of the disaffected thronged their head-quarters, the Sixth Ward Hotel, yesterday after-neon, but nothing of a disorderly character took

The other story is as follows: Row is Narsaust.—Yesterday afternoon, be-tween 4 and 5 o'clock, a Committee of Tailors enPRICE TWO CENTS.

tered the clothing store of Mr. C. T. Longstreet, 64 Nassau at presenting him the new List of Prices and requesting his subscription, which was declined. Immediately afterwards several mencame down stairs, knocked the Tailors down and finally down stairs, knocked the Tailors down and many threw them out of doors. The desperace men, or some of the bystanders, then threw stooms in the window; and during the prevailing row two persons were severely we unded and some six arrested. Before the crowd dispersed a policeman came down stairs and fixed a paper on the pillar of the door, whereon was written, "The fire is all out," which was received with tremendous laughter.

A gentleman conversant with the facts, tells us that none of Mr. Longstreet's men were in the growd; that he employs nearly 1,300 workmen, and is noted for paying as liberally as any exten sive employer. He says that none of these 1,300 are members of the Tailor's Association. This fact is probably the key to the ill-feeling among the

workmen now on strike, so far as regards this par-

ticular establishment. However, the magistrate will work out the trath this morning. Since writing the above we have seen several of Mr. Longstreet's journeymen (who are mostly Germans,) who give an altogether different version. It seems, according to their statement, that about 4] yesterday afternoon, a delegation of 140 of Mr. L.'s Journeymen waited upon the Journey men at the Sixth Ward Hotel, for an escort in or der to obtain Mr. Longstreet's signature to the Bill of Rates for "Southera" work, which was granted by the Society, whereupon this Committee proceeded to Mr. L.'s store. After several had entered they were repulsed by a few persons inside .-The foreman wounded one of the Committee with a pair of shears, while other Tailors in the Delegation were struck down with various missiles proceeding from the store and hatchways. Five of the Tailors were arrested but heavy bail has been promised the Society by influential gentlemen, and the Society is anxious to have the matter laid before the

THE SING SING PRISON.-We are gratified to earn that the health of the inmates of the State Prison at Sing Sing is most excellent. On Saturday last, there were only four confined to their cots out of some 700 men. The fact speaks volumes n favor of simple diet, regular habits, cleanliness, and temperance. The excellent physician of the Prison, Dr. BELCHER, deals out drugs very spar-

Courts. Something must be wrong about the pay

and condition of the Tailoring business.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD .- All the damages by the ate storm, collision, &c. are repaired and the road is in good running order. The collision was caused by sending on a relief train from New-York without proper authority.

Hoboken .- It is said that not less than 20,000 persons went to Hoboken from this City on Sunday. A public exhibition of two large organs will

take place this aftermoon at the manufactory of Mr. Henry Erber. No. 172 Center-at between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock Messrs King, Loder, Greatorex, Tundel, Berge. Loretz, and others will perform on the occasion

BROOKLYN ITEMS. MONDAY, July 22.

T., E OBSEQUIES YESTERDAY .- The coremonies and funeral procession in honor of our late Chief Magistrate, which took place in this City yesterday, were very imposing, and the turn out very re spectable. The line of the procession was formed as stated in the programme, namely: the left on Hicks-st. the right on Cranberry st at about 2 o'clock. The procession did not commence to move however, until about half past 3 o'clock. The societies were most of them represented. The saventh and eighth divisions, owing to the negligence of the band which had been engaged by the Committee of Arrangements, did not walk in the pro cession. The Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that they had made every arrangement as they supposed for music, but the disappointment occasioned by a Williamsburgh band, caused the unavoidable mortification.

The procession was exactly one hour in passing a given point, and extended a distance of a mile and a half. We noticed several gentlemen from New-York, particularly Mayor Woodhull, and some of the members of the Common Council of that Park at about 6 o'clock. A platform had been placed upon the steps of the City Hall for the accommodation of the speaker and the invited guests. This was covered with black. In front, upon the platform, sat the marshals, pall-bearers and cler gymen; and upon the steps, and inside the Park were the military and citizens—the whole present. ing a picture not often seen in the City of Church-The exercises were commenced with a beautiful prayer, composed for the occasion, and read by Dr. S. R. Johnson, of St. John's Church. We scarcely everremember to have heard so eloquent a prayer from the lips of any divine. Dodsworth's celebrated band then performed the requiem, "Rest, Spirit, Rest," which was listened to with

great attention and silence.
The Grand Marshal then introduced James The Grand Marshai then introduced James Humphrey, Esq as the gentleman selected to give the Oration upon the solemn occasion. Tois geoman proceeded, in a speech of about one hours duration, to speak of the many excellent and moble qualities of the late Chief Magiatrate. Said he: From one hundred thousand cities and villages feigned grief or conventional sorrow. The fame of Gen. Taylor is already laid among the treasures of the Republic, and his glory illuminates the history of his country, and posterity will, in this respect, assign him a place among the greatest heroes of the world. Gen. Taylor had that strange power with his Navyleon influend life and corry juto. which, like Napoleon, infused life and energy into the hear s of his followers. The people have snown is electing him to the office of President, that they know when to reward the services of their countryman. The crator proceeded to speak of the civil life of General Taylor since of their countryman. The crator proceeded to speak of the civil life of General Taylor since his elevation to the chief magistracy and asked the question, "Who will, upon due reflection dure to any that the choice of his countrymen had been misplaced." and concluded by relating the affecting and solemn scene in the U.S. Senste, when it was announced that the President would die, the bloodless revolution which followed his death, the beautiful system of Government which it is our happy lot to support, and a comparison between the last moments of Cardinal Woolsey and the distinguished man who now sleeps in the embrace of death. The cration was listened to by the assembled multitude, and we could see upon looking around more than one tearful eye. A poor failow, who had been through the war under Geo. Taylor, and who had lost his left arm in the service of his country, receiving for the same a silver medal, was very much affected, and shed many a tear during the progress of this most elequent discourse.

When Mr. Hamphrey and down, the Brooklyn Sacred Music Society, L. B. Wyman, President, sang a dirge, assisted by Dodworth's Band. The performance of the piece was extremely creditable, and did not fail to be appreciated by the audience. The Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Taylor, and most of the assemblage, with the exception of the invited guests and the City Fathers, dispersed to their homes: the latter went up into the Governor's Room, where they were extrational

tion of the invited guests and the City Fathers, dispersed to their homes; the latter went in the Governor's Room, where they were extrained with a slight refreshment, provided by the foresight of the Committee of Arrangemens, which were very much needed after the fatigue of the day. Immediately after the Common Council had a meeting and reactived to accept the invitation of the New-York Common Council to attend the funeral procession in that City to-day.

INTERESTING FACT .- The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York joined in the procession yes terday. "The Ark of the Covenant " was carried and also the Bible upon which Gen. Washingt took the oath as first President of the United States. These were the only RELIGIOUS omblems which could be observed.

The Common Council have accepted the invitation of the New York authorities, and will participate in the ceremonies to day.

WERKLY REPORT OF DEATHS AND INTERterments in the City of Brooklyn, for the week ending July 20, 1850:

ending July 20, 1830:

Casualties, 2; cholers infantum, 8; consummation, 4; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; congestion of brain 5; congestion of ings, 2; diarrices, 1; disenters, 5 de lift on 1; disease of beart, 1; hemorrhage, 1; infammation of brain, 1; infammation of threat, 1; male mention of lungs, 1; infammation of threat, 1; male mention 1; marsimus, 1; odd age, 1; ulcrastion, 1. Mains, 20; Females, 21; adults, 13; Children, 28—Toral, 41.

Children, 28—Toral, 41.

Interments in Greenwood and other Brooklyn grounds, from New-York and other places, 41.

We learn by a lotter from Bell Port, L.I. that on the 9th inst. Frances Rosemary, aged 18, who has been a servant for 12 years in the family of Mrs Thomas Bell, was shot by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of the son of that lady, who is unfortunately deaf and dumb, and cannot readily communicate his impressions. As nearly such a can be can be understood by seems to have not readily communicate his impressions. As nearly as he can be understood, he seems to have thought the gun was not loaded. It is supposed the lock sprang quicker than he expected, when he stepped to the door to some it, after having put a percussion espon. His first impulse, when he saw the girl fall, was to spring forward and raise her up, but when he saw that she was doad he shook his head and retired in great agitation to his room, signifying to a companion that he must inform the family of the event. The verdict rendered by the Coroner's Jury was "death by the accidental discharge of a gun while in the hands of I. J. Bell." [Commercial Advardsor.

EIGHTEEN DAYS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION ! 85.000.000 PROPERTY DESTROYED.

GOLD PLACERS IN OREGON.

The U. S. Mail steamship Crescent City, Capt. Brown, from Chagres via Kingston, Ja. with merchandise and 157 passengers to J. Howard & Son, arrived this afternoon at 11 o'clock. The Crescent City arrived out at Chagres in 9 days, via Kingston, from New York; and left Chagres on Saturday, 13th of July, at 12 o'clock M. She reached her dock in Kingston at 4 o'clock P.M. on the 15th, 52 hours from Chagres; and left Kingston on the morning of the 18th inst. at 6 o'clock A.M. 6 days and 7 hours. Arrived in New-York July 22d, 1 o'clock P.M.

Vessels left at Charges: Bark Dancy, for New York, to sail 13th inst.; brig Matamora, for Pensacola, to sail on the 13th; brig Nde sailed for New-York 12th; steamship Falcon, arrived on the 12th, and sailed the same day for Havana; steamer Orus to sail for San Juan de Nicaragua, at 1 o'clock, P. M. 13th.

The Crescent City brings \$180,000 in gold dust in the hands of the passengers

The steamer Columbus arrived at Panama on the 6th inst. baving left San Francisco on the 18th of June. She brought 180 passengers and \$130,-000 in gold dust, on freight, and the mails. The \$130,000 in gold dust brought by the steam-

er Columbus was detained at Chagres to await the arrival of the steamer Cherokee. The steamer West Point arrived at Panama on

the 4th of July, and was to leave on the 15th for We are indebted to Mr. R. Lord, the gentle-

manly Purser of the Crescent City, and to the Ex-press line of Gregory & Co. for the prompt delivery of The Tribune's dispatches.

News on the Pacific Side,

News on the Pacific Side,

Since the sailing of the Oregon, on the 1st inst. little had transpired in California of absorbing Interest, until the heavy calamity which beled ourcity yesterday. Within a few mooths past San Francisco has been visited with three large fires. The two first were met with undrecoping energy, and a few days was only needed to elapse until the hum of business commenced with renewed enterprise. But the present disaster is a most atunning blow—people pause in their operations until they thoroughly consider what is best to be done. It visited a quarter of the city which has been the main depot of commerce, and swept away far more property than on former occasions, a large proportion of which is on consignment, the loss of which falls heavily upon distant shippers.

We are bound to create an efficient fire depart.

must be rebuilt in a safe and proper manner. Our citizens are now taking the matter into considera-tion, and in a few days such ordinances will be particulars.

Because of great descruction at the fire, all

kinds of building materials have advanced in price, and for some time to come we think will be held above their ruling rates. The foreign miners are paying their tax without opposition, and all disturbance had ceased from that

ment about land titles between those who wish to settle upon a part of those immense claims of Capt. Sutter, and others who have purchased his right to many of the best localities, and hold them for spec-

ulation.
Since our last, the discovery of large gold de-posits in Oregon has awakened considerable at-tention here. The accounts are very authentic, and we think may probably have an influence to direct part of the current of emigration which is now on the plains.

Pacific City, near the mouth of the Columbia, is

Facilic City, near the mount or the Cotamon, is drawing very considerable attention among busi-ness men. Quite a number of buildings have al-ready been erected there lately, and several large improvements are in contemplation. An able firm of San Francisco is about to ply a steamboat be-tween Pacific City and the upper waters of the Co-lombia.

From the British colonies we have had several From the British colonies we have had several strivals lately, bringing crowds of passengers. Quite a trade has sprung up with that part of the world, and most of their products are to be found on sale in this market. From China we have a late arrival, giving notice of the death of the Emperor. We are in receipt of late dates from the Sandwich Islands, but there is no news of interest [Pacific News, June 17.

Particulars of the Great Confiagration of
June 14, 1850.

From the Partic News, Estra, June 14.

Another destructive fire visited our city yester.

Another destructive her varied our city yester-day morning, laying four entire blocks, with the exception of eight buildings, in sabes. The de-struction of property has been immense. At this moment, vast piles of lumber are blaxing furiously, although all the buildings in the neighborhood were

although all the boildings in the neighborhood were consumed boars ago.

The fire originated in the kitchen of the Sacramento Boase, between Clay and Sacramento sts. about 8 o clock, spreading rapidly in every direction. Strenaous efforts, aided by the wind, prevented the configration crossing K-arney-st, but everything between that and the bay, bounded by California at on the south and Clay on the north, is gone, with the exception of the buildings on the corner of California and Montgomery, the Castom House with the two adjoining, and five on the opposite corner.

Posite corper.

A portion of the district barned over before, but A pertuning on the north side of Clay, about midway between Kearney and Mon'gomery sta, and extend ns to the new brick bouse of Mr. Nagles, west side of the latter. This latter building, although

materially injured, is not destroyed.

The wharves and shipping have been saved, but only through the utmost exertions and peril of the brave fellows who planted themselves at the wa-